WILMINGTON, Del., May 29, 1854. I have just returned from the ruins caused by the on of some four hundred and fifty kegs of powder this morning. The scene is truly awful: trees torn from their roots; others with not a leaf to be seen upon them. For half a mile before you reach the place, you can discover the effects of the explosion on either side of the street; almost every se has more or less of the windows and window makes broken completely out, and in many instances the houses will have to be torn down and rebuilt. The scene immediately in the neighborhood is be-yond description—everything looks blackened and hattered. Bishop Lee's house is a complete wreck. I ventured into it, and found in one room, situated in the front part of the house, the floor and walls completely covered with blood; on inquiry I found it came from a girl about twenty-two years of age, who was sitting at the window at the time of the accident. She is very much mangled; her eyes are both out—so I was informed by the person who was first on the spot and who carried her out of her perflous situation. This same person, who at the time of the explosion was at work about six hundred yards off in his cooper shop, the roof of which was partly torn off, and more or less of the workmen mured, describes the sensation at the time as being crushed to the earth and then lifted, and the noise like the rolling of a drum. A little girl, three or four years of age, who was at the time in the yard back of the flishop's house, escaped with but a few cuts on the head, which are not thought dangerous, supposed to be from splinters from a large tree, which no doubt saved her fife, for there is not a limb on it; still the trunk of it shows very plainly what it had to withstand. Not far from this tree there is another, without any bark upon it, and a part of the iron tire from the wheel driven almost through it. You cannot walk a yard without stepping on horse flesh and blood. They are strewed in every direction. All the trees in the neighborhood have, more or less, pieces of fiesh hanging upon them. The exact spots where the wagon wheels stood can be easily perceived, as the ground is torn up to the depth of three feet; and the very spot where the horses stood can be plainly seen by the large pools of blood. It would seem as though they had been first crushed to the earth, and then scattered to the four winds of heaven. But the poor, unfortunate drivers, only portions of them have been found, in such small fragments that they could not be identified. The hand and part of an arm of a woman have been found, but to whom they belonged is not known, but supposed to be part of the remains of a German woman, who was instantly hilled—took fire, and his body burned to a crisp. the front part of the house, the floor and walls completely covered with blood; on inquiry I found

train, and the horses attached to the last train setting it off by striking their shoes against some stones on which the powder was scattered, and so setting them all off at once. There are seven known to be killed, and no doubt others will die from the effects of injuries they have received.

Should this be of any interest to you, you can rely upon the statements contained in it. Excuse this scrawl, as I am in haste for the cars, which are about off.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-NAMES OF

TERRIELE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—NAMES OF THE KILLED—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. From the Philadelphia Bulletin, June 1.]
The frightful explosion of gunpowder in the streets of Wilmington, yesterday morning, is without parallel in the history of gunpowder explosions in that city, comparatively frequent as such events have been there. The great explosion of 1818, although attended with a greater loss of life, was not marked by as fearful circumstances as this recent disaster. The scene of the accident is doubtless familiar to very many of our readers, as it is located in the most beautiful part of the city; Fourteenth street, where the powder exploded, is the extreme northern thoroughfare of the city; it lies at the base of the hill, the foot of which is washed by the Brandywine. The ill-fated wagons, at the time of the mishap, occupied the square of ground between Orange and Market streets. The last named street, at this point, is lined with mansions of wealthy citizens, and it is known as the "Brandywine Walk," being the usual route by which the remantic road along the stream'is gained.

The train of wagons had started from the mill for the purpose of conveying their dangerous burthen to the wharf, where it was to be stowed in the magazine belonging to Messrs. Dupont & Co. The powder was packed in kegs of twenty-five pounds each, which were stowed in three heavy covered wagons. The vehicles were each drawn by five fine horses, harnessed tandem. The entire amount of powder in the three wagons was certainly not less than four hundred kegs, or five tons. This is the exact amount as given us by one of the Messrs. Dupont.

The train of wagons had turned into Fourteenth street from Tatnall, and the foremost team was near the corner of Market street, when the explosion occurred. The team following was about midway between Market and Orange streets at the time, and the hindmost wagon was just at the junction of the last named street and Fourteenth street. The wagons were equi-distant apart, being separated from eac

wagons were equi-distant apart, being separated from each other by a space of from thirty to fifty

At twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock, from some

mysterious cause, the powder became ignited, and in an instant three explosions took place; the reports followed each other in such rapid succession that it was difficult to distinguish them from on prolonged explosion, but there were nevertheless three distinct reports.

Persons within a short distance of the spot had no intimation of what had kappened until they found themselves prostrated upon the ground, or hurried along by some irresistible impulse; the fearful continuity of the plaster, from their apartments, about their heads.

After the momentary panic had subsided the mass of the population burried to the scene of devastation, and witnessed what might be literally said to beggar description. The vicinity, which but a few moments before had been one of the most beautiful in the city, was nothing but a blasted waste, and those who were most familiar with the spot became bewildered, and found it difficult to tell where they were. The fine mansion of bishop lee was a touering mass of ruins. The stable of James E. Price was a heap of burning rubbish, while upon the opposite of Fourteenth streets, was dreadfully shattered, and the old homested of the Campy amily, upon the opposite of Fourteenth street the stable of James (unby was also in fames. The fine mansion of Mr. James E. Price, on the southwest corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was prostrated to the ground, and the brick dwelling of Mr. McLaughlin, adjoining it, was rent from the population of the continuity of the

A colored man, named Robert Henry, coachman for James E. Price, was in the stable of that gentleman at the time of the accident. The stable was demoliabed, and the rulus set on fire. Henry was killed, his body being much mutilated. Mr. Price also lest a valuable horse.

Mrs. McLaughlin was at home in the brick house on Orange street, next to Hughes', at the time of the disaster. The building was partly blown down, and the portions which remained standing were completely shattered. Mrs. McLaughlin was sitting in the first story, with an infant but a few weeks old on her lap. The floor was partly blown down, and the babe slipped through the gap into the cellar, from whence it was taken uninjured, with the exception of baving its little eyes filled with dust.

Richard Reynolds' house is built in two divisions, one of which is of stone and the other of brick. This house was wrecked, but fortunately no person was in at the time. Mrs. Reynolds was at the pump, and had her leg broken.

Bishop Lee's fine brick mansion stood on Fourteenth street, immediately opposite Orange. The grounds, which were beautifully laid out, extended from Fourteenth street to "Brandywine Race." The building was about forty feet in width, and fronted on Fourteenth street. It stood back about a hundred and fifty feet from the line of the street. The rear was delightfully located on the bank of the creek.

rear was delightfully located on the bank of the creek.

The mansion formerly belonged to the Canby estate, and was purchased by the Bishop some years since. The effect of the explosion on this house was to literally burst it. A considerable portion of the front wall was thrown to the ground, and the parts of the wall which remain standing were rent from top to bottom in at least a score of places. The roof was broken up as though a battering ram had been applied to it from the inside. The deors and window frames were thrown violently out.

Two young ladies, nieces of the Bishop, were in the building, but escaped unburt. A young Irish girl, engaged as a nurse in the family, was thrown violently down stairs, with an infant in her arms. She escaped with a few bruises, and the child was unburt. A colored woman employed as cook was very badly hurt. In fact, her life is despaired of. We are unable to give her name.

unburt. A colored woman employed as cook was very badly hurt. In fact, her life is despaired of. We are unable to give her name.

The session of the State Convention of the Episcopal Church in Delaware commenced yesterday morning, and the body had just organized at the Trimity Church, when the explosion took place. Bishop Lee and his lady were present. Mr. Alexis Dupont was also in attendance. The church editice was shaken by the explosion, and many panes of glass were broken. The anxiety and the anguish of the assemblage at the frightful event, may readily be conceived.

Many offers of a home were made the Bishop and his family, and they were temporarily domiciled with Dr. Thompson.

The furniture of the reverend gentleman was partly saved, and his library was also got out of the ruins in a damaged condition. The grounds about the Bishop's house present a sickening scene of devastation. Many noble trees were stripped of their foliage, or had their limbs torn off, leaving nothing but a blackened stump; others again were torn up by their roots and blown to pieces. The garden was literally strewed with fragments of horse flesh and shreds and pieces from the wreck of the wagous and harness. In this garden a fine liliac hedge, of great beauty, was swept away, and not a trace of it can now be found.

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The dwelling and grounds of Mr. James Canby, at the corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, adjoined the property of Bishop Lee on the east. The garden here was also torn in pieces, and the building is much shattered. In Mr. Canby's dwelling some singular effects of the explosion are exhibited. It is a large double house, built in the most substantial manner. The rear wall is bulged out: the roof is raised up and thrown out of its place, while the plaster throughout the house is blown from the ceilings. Every particle of glass and crockery ware was dashed to pieces; the furniture was broken up; but in the midst of all, an old-fashioned clock, which stood against the wall, continued to tick on as usual all through the explosion and the consequent confusion. There seem to have been two forces in operation to produce the mischief resulting from this disaster. The first was the direct force of the explosion which impelled objects in its immediate vicinity from its centre, The second was the rushing of the air from all directions to supply the vacuum caused by the rapid rarefaction of the air. This is exhibited in all the objects damaged which were not in the immediate proximity of the exploding powder. All tend to the locations of the wagons as to a common centre. This peculiarity is illustrated in the mansion of Mr Canby. Two large pariors, separated by folding deors, are in the north wing of the building. These pariors were closed at the time of the explosion, and the heavy folding doors were shut. The latter were torn from their hinges and carried bodily against the end of the building, next to the centre of the explosion. The shutters and sash in that end of the house were burst outwards, while in the oppeste end they were dashed inwards. This house will probably have to be torn down. The only p

Several small houses on Orange street, between Fourteenth street and the top of the hill were shattered.

The fine mansion of Mr. James E. Price, at the

southwest corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was damaged to about the same extent as that of Mr. Canby. It also will probably have to be taken

down.

Adjoining this building on Market street, the dwelling of Mr. Plater stands. Its glass was all shattered, and the glass and crockery inside were dashed to pieces.

The next house is John H. Price's; this is much

damaged as is also that of Joseph Price next to the southward.

All the buildings in this neighborhood are more or

All the buildings in this neighborhood are more or less damaged, and a row of seven brick dwellings on Thirteenth street, known as Bright's Row, suffered considerably. The stables of Elisha Hoxley and Joseph Price were nearly destroyed.

Thousands of lights of glass were demolished in different parts of the city, and the plaster was detached from ceilings more than a mile distant from the scene. We noticed two bulk windows, glazed with very large panes of glass, six squares from the scene. They were dashed out bodily, sash and all, although a hill intervened between them and the explosion. In Brandywine village, across the creek, a great deal of glass was broken, and doors and shutters were torn from their hinges.

Some of the effects of the explosion were most astonishing; of the lifteen horses comprising the teams, most of them were blown to fragments, in some cases pieces of heavy iron work were driven through their bodies. Heads, legs, hoofs, &c., were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene, and millions of small fragments of horse flesh covered the ground in every direction. It is a curious circumstance that in every case the iron shoes were torn from the hoofs of the animals by the force of the explosion.

The tires of the wagon wheels were of the beavlest

explosion.

The tires of the wagon wheels were of the heaviest The tires of the wagon wheels were of the Caviest description, being four inches in width and one and a quarter inch in thickness. These were invariably found straightened out like a bar, and detached pieces were thrown to a great distance. One piece of the was driven into a brick wall at Market street

of the was driven into a brick wall at Market street and Twelfth street.

Another piecefof the was driven a depth of overal inches into the trunk of a button wood tree on Fourteenth street. It was driven in across the grain, and was wedged as firmly as though it had grown there.

One of the most wonderful, if not the most wonderful result of this terrific explosion is the effect it had upon the earth where it took place. The spot where each wagon stood is marked by a cavity in the ground not less than twenty inches in depth. The hard road is sunk down to that distance, and deep fissures around the edges of the hollows show where they were driven before their former level. At one point the water pipe, which lies four feet below the surface, was dashed in. An iron free ping near the spot was swept off level with the earth.

At St. Mary's College, 600 lights of glass were

plug near the spot was swept off level with the earth.

At St. Mary's College, 600 lights of glass were broken; 40 out of 42 large lights upon the first floor were demolished. A great number of persons in different parts of the city were more or less hurt by the falling glass and plaster.

The concussion was felt and the report was heard distinctly within a radius of many miles in extent. At fifteen miles distant houses were shaken by the explosion, and several individuals are satisfied they heard the report in Philadelphia. Several reliable persons, who were in quiet parts of the city at the time, assured us they heard the sound distinctly.

The teams, wagons and powder were valued at \$5,000. The total pecuniary loss will probably not fall short of \$75,000 or \$100,000. We understand that Messrs. Dupont & Co. have determined to pay all losses that can be covered with money.

The cause of the explosion is a profound mystery. It is generally believed that some powder from one of the foremost wagons had escaped from a defective keg, and that it has been ignited by a spark struck by the hoof of one of the hinder horses. A horse on this same road had his tail singed in this way a few days since.

The following is a full list of the killed as far as

James Keys, driver.
John Chambers, driver.
Thomas Tally, driver.
Robert Henry, colored man William Silcox.

William Silcox.

The bodies of all have been recovered, with the exception of Tally. Deputy Cormer John Moore held inquests upon the remains, and the following verdict was rendered in all the cases:—"The deceased came to their death by the accidental explosion of the powder wagons of Messrs. Dupont, in Fourtcenth street, near Orange."

John Keys was the only married man among the drivers. He was married a short time since.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchante' Bank on Thursday afternoon; the Prevident, Mr. Perit, in the chair. Several important topics came

Perit, in the chair. Several important topics came up for consideration.

After accepting the minutes of the previous meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Chambers—Anson G. Phelps, Francis Vose, Cornelius Grinnell, and N. H. Osgood. Mr. O. H. Gordon was elected a member of the Arbitration Committee, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. Bansrow, from a special committee having in charge the selection of apartments suited to the accommodation of the Chamber, stated that one or two localities quite near were had in view, and something more definite respecting this matter would probably be reported at the next meeting.

Mr. Bansrow then proceeded to speak of the frequent recurrence of fires, with a view to the adoption of some measure calculated to effect a remedy. He alluded to the recently expressed opinion of the Chief of Police, that seventy-five per cent of the lires in this city were caused by incendiaries, and desired that some demonstration should be made that might deter them in their work. Considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. Pracsix thought that the proposition to estab-

desired that some demonstration should be made that might deter them in their work. Considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. Phoenix thought that the proposition to establish a paid fire department would afford no relief, partly on account of the numerous "runners" connected with it.

Mr. MILLIERS said the Fire Department would welcome every action having a tendency to restore it to its former high position.

Mr. D. OGDEN spoke of the introduction of politics into the department as having been fraught with injury. In 1836 it was the intention to clear the department of volunteers, removing it from their influence, and that none were more desirous than themselves of effecting the change. He concurred with Mr. Phoenix in the belief that a paid fire department would fail in remedying the evils complained of.

Mr. Barstow presented the following resolution:

with Mr. Phoenix in the belief that a paid fire department would fail in remodying the evils complained of.

Mr. Barstow presented the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the practicability of adopting some such measure as may tend to lessen the alarming increase in the number and extent of fires, as shown by the asperience of the last six months, in this city and Ecockly—said committee to report to this Chamber the result of their inquiries, with a view to determine as to the propriety of any action in the matter on the part of the Chamber.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Barstow, J. P. Phoenix, and D. Millikin, was appointed.

Mr. Curris addressed the Chamber with regard to Senator Gwin's proposed bill, concerning the New York assay office, by which depositors would receive only bars in exchange for bullion, instead of a certificate of the net value of bullion deposited. Its passage, he said, would be equivalent to a repeal of many of the advantages contemplated in the establishment of that office. The great point involved was whether the government or depositors shall bear the expense and risk of transporting bullion to Philadelphia for coinage. Under Senator Fish's bill, the government transmits it on its own account; under Gwin's, the depositors must send it, and pay half of one per cent for coinage in addition. The latter compels all who want coin to send to Philadelphia, and pay seignorage—the former enables them to get it here at the full value of the bars. When bullion was wanted only for export, the proposed return of bars was well enough; but when coin was wanted, the assay office would be of no avail.

A committee of five was appointed, consisting of Masses Curtis Besons Mills Dedon and Phoenix

avail.

A committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Curtis, Brown, Kelly, Ogden, and Phonix, to memorialize Congress on the subject.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broatway Treatre.—"Faustus" will be given again this evening. It is increasing in attraction at every representation—and very deservedly so, for the characters are well played throughout, and the scenery, dresses and appointments are of a very appropriate character. It seems that neither pains nor expense have been spared by the manager to render it worthy the approbation of his pairons. "Antony and Cleopatra," which has so often amused the dramatic public, will commence the entertainment.

entertainment.

BowENT THEATER.—Manager Waldron has issued the same bill of entertainment for this evening that was given last night. It comprises the new drama entitled the "Dawn of the Stars and Stripes," and the successful drama of "Salvator riosa," the easts of which embrace the names of Eddy, Johnston, Hamblin, Dunn, Winans, Glen, Mrs. Clark, Miss Hiffert, Miss Herring, and Mrs. Yeomans.

Nino's Gerrey.—The farewell testimonial, and last appearance on any stage of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt.

and Mrs. Yoomans.

Nino's Garrest.—The farewell testinomial, and last appearance on any stage of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, will come off this evening. The play selected for the occasion is Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," in which Mrs. Mowatt will sustain the character of Pauline, and Mr. Walter Reeble that of Claude Melnotte. The other characters are assigned to Messra Foster, G. Andrews, I'e Walden, Russeil, Mrs. Grattan, and Mrs. Mann.

Nathonal Thiarare.—Messrs. Cony. E. F. Taylor, and E. Cony, are to appear this evening in two of their best pieces, namely—the domestic drama of the "Oil Toll House," and the nautical drama styled the "Mutineers of the Bounty." This is the last night of their engagement. The extravaganza of the "Fairy Light Guard" will also be played, in which several of the principal actors will appear.

Wallack's Thustrue.—The new comedicits entitled. "Lucky Hit," is the first piece to be performed this evening, with Mr. Lester, Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Steplens in the cast, after which Colman's concedy of the "Heir at Law;" Daniel Dowlass, Mr. Blake, Monday, Mrs. Howy's benealt.

AMERICAN MESSICH.—In the afternoon the drama of the "Willow Copes," with Mr. C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer in the leading characters. In the evening the two farces of "Young Wikow" and "Buried Allve."

CRESSY'S MESSICHES.—A very attractive programme is presented to-night to the frequenters of this oil hall of negro minstrelay.

Wood's Minstrans.—The operatic burletta of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." is still performed at this establishment, together with the usual song, cances and burlevages.

BUCKIEN's ERENABRES.—The approximation of the Directory to one exhibition.

St. Charles Therefore, J. W. Cocke will have a Messic this charles on the base of the burleting of the first and the state of the burleting of the first and the second of the burleting of the first and the second of the burleting of the first and the second of the burleting of the first and the second of the particular of the surface of the burleting of the first and the

pletely successful. A crowded house attends each performance of the buriesque on "La Sonnambula."

Markoul Tree — At No. 596 Broadway this new curiosity is on exhibition.

St. Charles Treatre.—Mr. J. W. Cooke will have a benefit at this theatre on Inesday next, when the three following pleces will be performed: "Peor Gentleman," Cool as a Cucumber," and "The cloiden Farmer."

"Cool as a Cucumber," and "The cloiden Farmer."

JUTHEN'S CONCERT.—The grand complimentary concert to Mr. W. V. Wallace comes off this evening, when, no doubt, the Gardan will present a brilliant array of the fashionable portion of our community. But when it is known that, in addition to all the distinguished musicians of Jullien's band, Paul Julien, the very soul of music, will assist on the occasion, and execute two coles on the violin—"The Witches' Dance," by Paganini, and a caprice on one string—there can be little doubt that the Garden will be densely crowded. Among the instrumental pieces are a grand due for two pianofortes, from the opera of "PiEcialit," by Kime, and Mr. W. V. Wallace, and a grand polka de concert, by Mr. W. V. Wallace, in the well-ness of voice and intense carnest ness—for in this lies its great charm and irresistible power—will sing the national air of "the Flag of Our Union." Her voice, though not deficient in power or avectness, is not pre eminent for physical beauty, but there is no passion or feeling to which it is not capable of giving true and forcuble expression. Mille. Anna Zerr, an exceedingly pleasing vocalist, will sing a grand artists of the day, giving expression in musical inguise to all the feelings of the heart, in tenes and accents which cannot fail to reach the soul. Let Wallace have a humper. He deserves one.

United States Circuit Court.

Expected for ludge Betts.

have a timper. He deserves one.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Bette.

Sintences.

John S. Vent, who was charged with murder on the high seas, but pleaded guilty to manulaughter, was sentenced to be imprisoned for sirty days, and pay a time of \$1.

Scaling Letters from the Fost Office.—James W. Hall, for stealing letters from the Post Office, was sentenced to two years imprisonment at head labor, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Larceny.—William Valient pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny on the high seas, to be imprisoned ten days and pay a fine of \$1.

James Burke, same offence, to be imprisoned sixty days, and pay a fine of \$1.

Accult.—John Thomas, for an assault with a dangerous weapon on the high seas, sentenced to be imprisoned one year at hard labor, and pay a fine of \$15.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAT, June 2-6 P. M.
There has been no change of consequence in the stock market since the receipt of the news by the steamship Asia. The slight variations have been of a favorable character. At the first board Illinois Central Railroad bonds advanced 1/2 per cent; New York Central bonds, 1/4; Delaware and Hudson, 1/4; Pennsylvania Coal, 1/4; Cumberland, 1½; Reading Railroad, ½. Parker Vein fell off ½ per cent; Harlem, ½. Holders and buyers of Cumberland are full of faith in the ultimate appreciation of that stock. The active demand existing for coal of every description, and the advance in the market value in consequence of the inability of the different companies to provide a sufficient supply, must make the business most profitable to miners, and place some of the coal companies in a strong position. The Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Cumberland Company, are, it is reported, literally coining money. The rice in the price of the article within the part few weeks is of itself sufficient to give a very large profit. It is our impression that compa-nies engaged in the mining and transportation of coal must, as the demand for consumption increases, become more prespersus and productive. The facilities for furnishing coal to consumers are every day becoming less in proportion to the quantity required; and as the works of transportation are already taxed to their utmost especity, the time is not far distant when coal must command more remunerative prices, solely from the command more remunerative prices, solely from the count side of the river, and 80 or 50 more mill powers, neither of which are charged at any cost or valuation on the books.

In factories land on the south side of the river, and 80 or 50 more mill powers, neither of which are charged at any cost or valuation on the books.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumpties, and also the withdrawals from

the difficulty of getting it. It requires an expenditure of many millions of dollars to construct a railroad or canal for the coal carrying trade, and we therefore can-not expect any immediate addition to our present facili-ties. This year—1854—the demand for consumption will be equal to six and a half millions of tons, and it will

will be equal to six and a half millions of tons, and it will require the constant and uninterrupted operation of the transportation companies to bring down six millions of tons. The deficiency will be made up by the stock on hand at the commencement of the season; and the probability is that at the close of this year, or upon the speaing of another, dealers will be completely cleaned out. The difficulties next year are therefore likely to out. The difficulties next year are therefore likely to become greater than those realized thus far this; all of which must prove highly favorable for those engaged in producing and marketing the raw material. In regard to the Cumberland Company, we learn that it is doing a very large and very profitable business, not only is mining coal, but in transporting it to market. The profit on coal is large enough; but freights run so high, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in getting bottoms, that very great profits are made by the co-many in the transportation of its are made by the company in the transportation of its own coal to market. This last may be only a temporary dvantage, and must not therefore be depended much for revenue. Coal at present prices pays well— well enough to enable the company to show, at the close of the year, a net income greater than has heretofore been anticipated. There probably is no article of general use the actual, bona side consumption of which is in-creasing so rapidly as coal, both anthracite and bituminous. The disappearance of our immense forests, and consequently the enhanced price of wood, must compel all railroad companies to use coal in their locomotives. This has already commenced, and as improvements are made in the construction of furnaces, it will become more general. The existence and extension of almost every branch of industry depends upon a proper supply of coal, and it is therefore important that every effort should be made to provide the ways and means for keep-

should be made to provide the says and the ing up large receipts.

At the second board to day nearly every fancy on the list fell off a fraction, and the market closed heavy. Nicaragua Transit declined ½ per cont; Cumberland Coal, 1; Eric Rallroad, ¾; Reading Rallroad, ½; New York Centrall Rallroad, ¾; Parker Vein, ¾. There was been in any stock.

was not much done in any stock.

The value of imports into this port during the month of May, 1854, compared with that for the corresponding month in 1883, was as annexed --Commerce of the Port of New York-Value of Imports.

| Deliable | Free | Indiana | Indian in withdrawals from warehouse, \$539,102; and in the total importation, \$2,618,076. There has been a decrease in the amount of specie imported of \$41,969. The value of goods entered for warehouse was \$3,151,964. The amount of gold and gold dust entered at this port from California, as per ship's manifests, during the month of May, was \$3,769,892.

The amount on deposit in the sub-treasury, at the close of business on the 31st of May, was \$9,400,867 51;

en the 30th of April, the deposits amounted to \$8,606, 779 06. Increase in May, \$740,088 46. The receipts from customs in May, 1854, amounted to \$3,267,561 50, against \$2,908,525 24, for the same menth last year, showing an increase in the month, this year, of \$359,

The steamship Franklin, from this port for Southampton and Havre, to morrow, will take out about one mil-lion of dollars in specie, and the aggregate shipment for the week will not fall far short of two millions of

After the adjournment of the board the following stocks were sold at auction by Simon Braper:—
\$1,000 Wisconsin Improvement 12's, (int. added)... 95
\$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo E. E. incomes, (interest added)... 80
\$0 shares East River Insurance Company... 85
The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company for May, were... \$123,271 69
May, 1853... 93,704 47

The business of the road was almost suspended for the first eight days of the month, by the effect of the storm. We have examined a lot of machinery which is about to be shipped to the Gardiner Gold Mine, thus completing the preliminary arrangements of this extensive con-cern. It is now exactly three months since ground was first broken at the mine; but in consequence of the weather and various other obstacles, no useful progress

American White Zinc was very active, with sales at M, and closing at 80 cents. Ulster is weak at 1, and North Carolina at 2. Potomac sold at 2%, seller's option. This stock has hardly been as active of late as the prospects of its branch mines in Tennessee seemed to war-rant. At the last accounts eres were coming forward veins of the district was never more promising. It would not, perhaps, be surprising if it were found that the stock was being gradually concentrated into a few hands, like the Hiwassee, which, since it was first introduced to the beard, has never once receded, but always steadily ad vanced. If so, the present figure would soon be passed. We have received the second annual report of the Hiwasses Company. Like everything emanating from that concern, it is business-like and satisfactory. From it we learn that from July, 1853, to May, 1854, 404 tonof ore were sold and delivered by the company, producin \$40,492. The statement of the company's assets and liabilities is a pleasing novelty, if it were only from the fact that under the latter head we find an item of "60,000 shares capital stock, at \$4, paid in," which many companies of our acquaintance choose to everlock

in their statements.

The Essex Land Company of Massachusetts gives the

warehouse, during the week ending and including Thursday, June 1, 1854:-

Movi	DAK!	TE IN FO	Consumption.	08.	discount of the last
MANUFACTURE			MANUFACTUR	we (1)	
	kat.	Value.	Share that the	Plegs	Value.
Woollens 1		\$81,808	Lipens	476	
	34	13,304	Do. & cetten .	37	6,540
Worsteds	92	34,734	Laces	4	710
Merinoes	67	42,825	Thread	17	4,672
	66	63,350	H'kerchiefs		2.294
Delaines	5	3,509	AL ROLLES		-
Shawle	3	2,358	Total	598	\$173 565
Covers	9	2,864			*****
Blankets	89	14,507	MANUFACTURE	100	COPTON.
Hose	38	7,517	Cottons		
Gloves	55	8,515	Prints		209
Lastings	5	2,158	Ginghams	10	
Brds. & bdgs	4	1,114	Velvets	8	2,195
Yarn	i	1,762	Velvets	23	8,570
Carpeting 1		31,284	Laces	-	203
carpenng	10.7	04,404	Muslins	12	1.641
Total 8	98	310,609	Do. embr'drd.	51	17,804
MANUFACTURES			Hose		39,514
Silks	87	\$72,625	Gloves		1,514
Ribbons.	10	9,739	Spool	50	11,005
Laces	9	7,002	especial		***
Velveta	14	12,341	Total 1	059	8284 451
Plusb	**	4.904	***************************************	own.	*****
Veila	3	799	MISCELL	NEW	79.
Shawls		1,406	Straw goods		\$1,568
Cravats	ĩ	843	Embroidery		5,698
S. & worsted .	22	9,814	Millinery	- 5	1,562
Silk & cotton.	27	13,183	Panthone	8	
Gloves & mts.	8	6.000	Collars, &c	1	181
Brds. & bdgs.	3	1,699	Lea. gloves	î	396
Gimps & frgs.	3	1,597	Wear. ap'rl	R	2.001
Sewings	4	2,911			-,
Raw	1	500	Hotal	42	\$12.884
AND AND SOME		-	COLUMN TO SERVICE	-	
Total 1	99 1	\$145,363			
			om Warehouse.		
MANUFACTURES			MANUFACTUR	10 cm	WITH.
Woollens	7.1	\$24,422	Silks		\$12.972
Silk and wors	5	989	Ribbons	4	321
Cot. and wors	15	5,382	Silk and wors	3	1,724
Blankets	6	1,358	Pongees	20	4.154
Carpeting			Sewings	1	525
curberrnk		1,000	Raw	15	
Total,	84	\$34 001		360	-100
MANUFACTURE			Total	62	822,061
	-	A SHAREST TO SERVICE	B. W. Com. B A A A A A A	-	200 P. C.

Withdrawn from Warehouse.

Manufactures of wool... 93 \$25,858 84

" cotton 28 5,885 54

" silk... 53 10,646 62

" fax ... 31

" miscellaneous 39 2,238 19 Totals...... 213 \$52,627 250 \$81,451

Totals 966 \$157,758 1,371 \$354,686

foreign manufactures. The receipts of these are still large, and the stocks on hand exceed by far the amount usually in this market at the close of the spring season but the inquiry for most articles is quite moderate and confined within the limits of jobbers' immediate wants, which run mainly upon standard and popular articles. Hence, the general tendency of the market for imported fabrics is downwards; and this will only become more evident as the year advances and owners of stocks grow more anxious sellers. With such a prospect, burers are in no hurry to lay in supplies, even of the best goods.

crite inches at the mine; but in consequence of the weather and various other obstacles, no useful progress was made, and in fact in actual work begun until the let of April or thereabouts. At that time a force of miners was set to work vigorously, and additions have been constantly made to it sines. At firesent, the smanler tendent writer that he has from two to three thousand tons of quartic extracted, and that an average of fifty men are kept constantly at the stafts and levels. He of course impossible to produce the value of this quartities; it will be remembered, however, that the samples, then yet in the product of the value of the course in the course in the weak product of the company will rest on something more sold than samples. The machinery will be displayed to supply a force of three hundred tons of ore per day. These expectations seems to be shared by the people of the outself crush of the company that they will from the outself crush of the company will frest the outself crush can be founded that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July its confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July its confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and crushers will be stream of July the confidently expected that the steam engine and cr

| 375 | 400 | b30 | 371 | 330 Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 580 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 103 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 104 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | 450 | Mich C 188 | b1m | 105 | Mich C 188 |

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CIFY TRADE REPORT.

ENDAY, June 2—6 P. M.

ASBIS.—There were 175 bbls. taken, at \$5 75 for pets and \$5 875 for pearls, per 100 bbs.

Berkertvers.—Plour was in improved demand, at 25c. per bbl. higher prices. The day's sales reached 9,500 bbls. Ordinary to choice State, at \$5 25 85 9621; mix of and fancy Western, at \$5 375 a \$5 75; and other kinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under hinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under hinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under hinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under hinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under hinds at proportionate rates. There were also sold, under the sold in the sales of 50 a \$9 875; 200 bbls. Give 7 g 600 rate, at \$6 127 a \$6 25, and 130 bbls. Jersey corn meal, at \$3 575, a \$1 per bbl. Appl. 3000 Western on private terms; and 300 Long island, at \$1 93, Some 7,300 bushels ray were ratelling at 15c. a \$0c. per bushel. Corn was purchased to the extent of 50,000 bushels at 75c. a \$0c. for unsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$1c. a \$0c. for winsound \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$5c. a \$5c. for round yellow; and \$5c. a \$5c. fo

hlids. Cuba Muscovado was made at 23c. A lot of (2

hlds. Onba Muscovado was made at 23c. A lot of 12 Orleans was sold on private terms.

Navat Storks.—Spirits turpentine was some firm of and about 300 bbls. were sold at 46c. with small lots at 48c. About 3,000 bbls. resin common to fine, at 61 07 a 54 50; and between 300 and 1,000 bbls. ter, at 54 57. Outs.—Grude was moderately inquired for; 35c.a57.2c. for whale, and 149c.a150c. for sperm, per gallon. Olive warried little. 12,500 gallons of lineed brought 67c.3 59c.; and 2,500 gallons lard in lots, 78c.a50c. per gallon. Provisions.—Pork was brisker and firmer. The sales amounted to 1,800 bbls., at \$12.25 a \$13.50 for mess, and \$17.25 for prime, with 3,000 bbls. mess, on private terms. Sales transpired of 250 bbgs. cut meats, at previous prices; 300 bbls. lard, at 9)c. a \$4c. per lb.; and 450 bbls. beef, at \$7 a \$8 50 for prime, and \$9 50 a \$12.50 for country mess, and \$14 50 for city do., and \$16 50 a \$14 75 for repacked Chicago do. per bbl. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

Rick.—The market was dull, with light sales; about 5 bbls. good sold at \$4 18.

Real Entar.—Sales at auction—I house and lot on Thirty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 400 feet west of Ninth avenue, \$3,600; I do. adjoining above, \$3,420; the leasehold property west corner of Second avenue and International avenues \$1,410; I lot on south side of Twentieth Sired, 250 feet east of Second avenue, \$1,000; 3 story brick house and gore of land on Cross and Centre streets, \$5,700.

SUGARS—The market continued active, with aggregate sales for the day, of about 1,700 a 1,800 dbds., including about 900 Cuba, at 4½c. a 5)c. 585 New Orleans, at 510c. a 4 3/c.; and 250 do. Porto Rice, at 4 5/c. a 5/c. The stock of sugar in hids., given yesterday for June, 1853, we find was incorrect. The true statement was as follows—The stock of hids on June 1, 1884 was 28,094, against 42,094, in 1833.

WHISKEY.—Sales were reported of 400 bbls. Jainey, Ohio and prison, at 30c. a 31c. and 100 hhds. drudge, at 20c. a 20c. (closing at the outside prices) p

Our Family Market Price Current.

We this week present to those of our readers whose province is to attend to the tables, a price current which bears upon its face the advent of summer. Now vegetables and new fruits, new game and summer tro-duce, which, no doubt, have been long watched for have the prices are slightly changed, but not so much as some of our cotemporaries have stated. Others have reb-lished the regular prices of beef to be 25c. per pound. This is not true. The best porter house steaks can be purchased in Fulton market for 22c, and sirioin for 16c. A butcher has occasionally a favorite piece of beef which he would rather keep himself than sell, and for this reason may put it up to 25c. per pound; but this is not yet the regular market price for this kind of meat. Came is now cheaper than it has been for a long time, owing to the immense quantities of pigeons coming in from the West. Winter wild fowl, such as ducks, goese, vild turkeys, &c., have all left the market, and birds the snipe species have taken their place. This wind of game is now very plenty and very low. Various new kinds of fish have made their appearance, as shown in our table. Strawberries and pineapples are now pouring into the city in large quantities every day. The diret of these delicious fruits have fallen a little in the last day or two, and are now wholesaled for about \$8 per hundred bas-kets. Pineapples are disposed of at wholesale for about the same price. In the fish line, also, a great change has taken place. Trout, fresh salmon, pickerel, perch, weak and king fish, sea bass, and all other kinds of spring and summer fish, from either fresh or salt water, are dis-played upon the fish stands, and are disposed of upon reasonable terms. Southern peas are becoming positiful, and are selling for 50 cents per half peck and for \$4 per barrel. All kinds of greens may now be obtained, but some are yet held at a high figure. Asparagus is 18 to 25 cents per bunch; water crosses, 37), to 50 cents per basket; ple plants, 10 to 16 cents per bunch; but radishes have fallen quite low, selling for a penny per bunch. Pointees, the most important item in the vegetable line, are in great demand, and fetch heavy prices, netwithstanding the enormous quantities arriving weekly. New potatoes from Charleston, Virginia and Jersey, have already been received. The markets were yesterday in a cleaner condition-much cleaner-than they have been for weeks past, in consequence of there having been no long, dreary storm to overwhelm them with mud and filth. All kinds of business around these places appeared to be brisk, and no doubt market dealers are making money.

to be brisk, and no doubt market dealers are making money.

MATS.

[As sold by Mr. Charles Cooper, stand No. 29, Folion Market.]

Eeef — Hind quarters, per lb. \$0 10 a \$0 12 Fore quarters \$0 88 a 0 16 Porterhouse steaks \$0 18 a 0 22 Roasting pieces, per lb. \$0 12 5 0 18 Sirloin steaks, per lb. \$0 12 5 0 18 Sirloin steaks, per lb. \$0 14 a 0 10 Corned, per lb. \$0 00 a 0 14 Townsys sea lb. \$0 00 a 0 12 \$1 00 Townsys sea lb. \$0 00 a 0 00 Townsys sea lb. \$0 00 a 0